

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

BUNDAY, JUNE 5 .- Hon. William J. Bryan, the eloquent young Congressman from Nebraska, addressed a large meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association in the afternoon. The large audience listened Bryan, who explained the best method of reaching young men who have gone astray. -The cornerstone of Emmanuel Colored Baptist Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the afternoon. The Colored the stone was laid by the l'astor of the church, Rev. J. H. Taylor.

MONDAY, JUNE 6 .- The Minnesota State Association hald a meeting at the Scottish Rite on Entertainment of the visiting G.A.R. from Minnesota in September next reported, and Executive, Decoration, Badges and Printing, Finance, and Reception Committees were of Minnessta, G.A.R., and a room in the City Hall had been secured as headquarters. Addresses were made by Capt. Harries, 2d Wis., and Gera Grant.

TUESDAY JUNE 7 .- As a result of the trial of Howard Schneider for the murder of his wife and brother-in-law, and who was convicted a short time ago, eight warrants were issued for the arrest of persons who are charged with nerjary on that trial, witnesses for the Schneider, is one of the parties arrested for giving talse evidence. Three of the prisoners were arrested, and were released under heavy bonds, while the officers are making diligent search for the other five. The promithe case one of unusual interest.

limit law was tried to day in the District Court. The law is to the effect that no liquor shall be sold within a mile of the Soldiers' Home reservation, and a number of saloons within the mile-limit. One of the saloonkeepers opened up to test the law. The District Attorney, when the case was called to-day, entered a nolle pros, stating that the law was defective and a conviction could Dunkard sect to the city to-day sight seeing They attracted the curious on account of

was crowded to-night to witness the play of passed by the House. Damon and Pythias, which was given as a testimonial to Potomac Woman's Relief Corps. There were many prominent people dent were Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Lieut, Parker, and Mrs. McKee. The entrance of the Presidential party elicited a storm of applause and cheering, which lasted several minutes, to which President Harrison Rand furnished the music for the occasion. Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, with a party of ladies, occupied

FRIDAY, JUNE 10 .- An interesting and original entertainment was given at the M street ner workings of the telephone, for which purpose the instrument was dissected and its individual parts exhibited and explained by the pupils of the department, under the direction of the Principal. The theory of sound-waves was also explained, and it was shown how the music of a piane or the ticks of a watch could be transmitted. The enter-

SATURDAY, JUNE 11 .- An electric wire got on | Catholic clergyman would say nothing of a pothe rampage at the corner of Seventh and D streets northwest in the evening, which came near causing the death of a man. The The animal tried to rise several times unsuccessfully, and finally lay on the asphalt kicking feebly. The owner tried to remove zad rendered him insensible for several minutes. The wire was finally pulled aside by some one in the crowd which was attracted to the spot. In the course of an hour the borse recovered from the shock and | sent. was taken away, and the man recovered sufficiently to go to his home.

## CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

prominent business men-T. Frank Schneider | agriculture, finance, and interstate commerce, | rapher list of eligibles, and they are not certiand J. F. Manning-for the evidence given by and it remains to be decided by the Senate fied for appointment because the Departments them in the Schneider murder trial, which oc- which one of these subjects is to govern in the do not ask for them. The Departments always curred on Tuesday, June 7, created almost as reference of the bill. The Washburn bill, which much of a sensation as the murder trial did. is almost identical with the anti-option bill Mr. Schneider is a brother of the convicted | which passed the House on Monday, June 6, is | authority to disregard requests in this matter; wife-murderer, is one of the most prominent at present in the Judiciary Committee of the the Departments, however, do not refuse to acarchitects in Washington, and is considered | Senate, and, as that committee conducted the Frank Hamlink, the brother of Schneider's until his return. wife, who was instantly killed by Howard Schneider, and that he found a revolver close defense in this double-murder case have also been indicted for false swearing, and the District Attorney believes that he will be able to half of his brother Howard.

. . propriation bill on Tuesday, June 7, without the any more money is spent on them. least opposition. This bill carries \$7,617,332 for the pension deficiency which was recently the Senate, and has been approved by the Pres- Home Cemetery on Friday afternoon, June 10. | civilized world. The resolution was referred

New Mexico, Mr. Joseph, moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill for the admission of the Territory of New Mexico as a State of the Union be taken up and passed; which was immediately done. Delegate Smith, of Arizona, was present, did not want to be outdone, with pleasure to the pertinent remarks of Mr. and he asked that the same action which had been taken regarding New Mexico be taken as to Arizona, and this was also done. The legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill had recently been reported from the com-Odd Fellows of the District participated, and | mittee and placed on the calendar. Mr. Forney, of Alabama, thought this would be a good time to take up that measure and pass it, and thus save several days of time, there not being Hall, at which Gen. L. A. Grant, Assistant | Republicans enough present to prevent its pas-Secretary of War, presided. The Committee | sage, so he moved to suspend the rules and pass the legislative appropriation bill, which was at once done, although the few Republicans present protested in the most vigorous The Entertainment Committee | manner. The bill for the statue of Gen. Sherreported that the Central High School had | man in Washington was passed in the same been secured as quarters for the Department | way, and the concurrent resolution fixing July 4 as the date of final adjournment was also passed by the House. It must be admitted that this was a pretty good day's work.

The legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, which was passed under suspension of the rules by the House last week, is said to contain a clause which requires mani-The prisoner's brother, Frank fests giving detailed information to be presented before cars containing merchandize passing in transit through this country will be allowed to go forward. This requirement was supposed by the committee to be necessary in mence of some of the persons indicted, make order to furnish statistical information concerning exports. It is difficult to understand WEDNESDAY, JUNE S .- A test case of the mile- in what manner goods simply passing through the country are to be regarded as exports, and the practical effect of the clause, if it should pass the Senate and become a law, will be, it is requisite to being restored or admitted to the have been closed on Seventh street, as coming | claimed, to discriminate against American railroads in favor of foreign lines, as shippers will not consent to submit to the annoyance and exposure of their business which would result from filing such manifests. A regulation similar to not obtain under it. Congress will be asked | that referred to was enforced some years ago to remedy the defect in the law immediately. by order of the Treasury Department, but was -An exeursion train brought a party of the revoked upon the vigorous protests of American railroad companies. It is understood that | tary of War to contract for fifty mortars, simi-THURSDAY, JUNE 9 .- The National Theater | the clause in the present bill before it was | contract for the United States, and fifty mor-

among the audience, President Harrison ac- tee on Wednesday, June 8, Senator McPherson, capying one of the boxes. With the Presi- of New Jersey, submitted a minority report upen the subject of the effect of the tariff laws upon the trade relations with Canada. Senator McPherson presents statistics to controvert the conclusions reached in Senator Morrill's majorbowed his acknowledgments. The Marine ity report, and argues that the producers of farm products in the United States have not been benefited by the McKinley tariff law. Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, also submitted a supplementary report, in which he contends that Mr. McPherson's Colored High School by the physics depart-ment. It was a telephonic exhibition, the ing the recent declaration of Lord Salisbury object being to explain the principle and in and Sir Charles Tupper in favor of retaliatory

Father Ducey, the Catholic priest with whom ex-Secretary Blaine had the controversy, was again in Washington last week. He is reported as saying: "My visit here is perhaps of more tainment was closed by refreshments being interest to President Harrison than to Mr. served, everybody having an enjoyable time. Blaine." Beyond this single expression the litical character when he was asked if his visit to Washington the second time had any politiwire dropped from its fastenings to the cal significance. The reverend gentleman street, and a horse ran against it and was | drove to the residence of Secretary of War Elinstantly knocked flat on the pavement. kins, where he remained in consultation with the Secretary for some time, and then he returned to New York City. Some of the correthe wire from his horse with a whip, and re- spondents of New York newspapers believe that ceived a shock which knocked him down | Father Ducey contemplates a war on Mr. Blaine for the manner in which the ex-Secretary scored him for marrying his minor son, James G. Blaine, jr., without his parents' con-

The indictment of two of Washington's table, should be referred. The bill relates to ments are now on the typewriter and stenogone of the wealthy men of the city. His testi- | hearings on the measure during the Winter, it | The communication states that it is a matter of mony in behalf of his brother was the strongest is probable it will claim the House measure as fact that all the Departments ask much more given for the defense. Mr. Manuing is also a its property. As Senator Washburn, the author frequently for men than for women in all prominent business man, and he testified that and father of the Senate bill, is absent at Min- branches of the service, for which the Comhe was the first person to reach the body of neapolis, reference of the bill will be deferred

by the dead man's hand, as though it had bill in the Senate last week, which prohibits has lain so heavily on the President's family dropped from it. Six other witnesses for the any further expenditure of money for the im- for some weeks is rapidly disappearing. Dr. provement of the Harlem River, in New York, Gardner, Mrs. Harrison's physician, stated on until after the Secretary of War has caused a Saturday, June 11, that his patient was much re-examination to be made by officers of the better now than at any time since her return convict them all. Both Schneider and Man- United States Engineer Corps into questions in- from Fort Monroe. Mrs. Harrison is said to be ming were released on \$2,500 bail each for their volved and they have made a report as to the able to eat a little solid food now, something appearance at court. The District Attorney advisability of continuing improvements and she has not been able to do for some time, and also expects to prove that Frank Schneider | Congress has passed confirmatory legislation. bought some of the witnesses to testify in be- Senator Platt thinks the Harlem River im- be able to walk about the room. In this event provements have cost entirely too much money she will probably be able to be moved to Cape for the benefits derived from them, and that a May in another week. Her nerves are now The House passed the urgent deficiency ap- careful investigation should be made before under control, the nervous prostration from

. . An old veteran named Charles Webber, who ing. asked for by Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Pen- | had served in an Indiana regiment during the sions, to pay pensioners for the balance of the war of the rebellion, died very suddenly on fiscal year. By this action of the House, pen- | Seventh street northwest on Wednesday evensioners will be paid their money when the day | ing. June 8. Deputy Coroner Schaeffer was at comes, and will not be compelled to wait for it, once summoned, and he decided that the vetas was feared would be the case. The bill was eran's death was caused by heart disease, and passed without discussion, the only remarks that an autopsy was unnecessary. Comrade | cease discrimination against the Hebrews be made on the subject being an explanation of Webber was about 65 years of age, and was of its necessity by a member of the Committee on German descent. He had no relatives in Appropriations. The bill was also passed by Washington. He was buried at the Soldiers' posed upon them against the protests of the

. . One of the bills that was considered last week | not likely be heard from again at this session The House of Representatives surpassed all by the House of Representatives was one to inprevious records last week for the rapid trans- crease the pension of Mrs. Mary North, of Newaction of business. On Monday, June 6, it nan, Ga., from \$12 to \$25 per month. Mrs. being suspension day in the House, Mr. Hatch, North is the widow of a soldier of the war of of Missouri, had the anti-option bill taken up | 1812, and she is, according to statements atregardless of the protest of some of the New | tached to the report of the Pension Committee, York City members, and it was passed with | 101 years old. Congressman Moses, of Georgia, little opposition. The river and harbor appro- had the bill in charge, and was fast pushing it style for a time, spending money lavishly. In priation bill had been returned from the Sen- through, when the Hon. "Buck" Kilgore, of the course of a few months his money disapate with various amendments, and had been | Texas, the white-whiskered man who has the referred to the Committee of the Whole House | reputation of doing all things that he does | keeper, but still retained his hold on society. for action on the Scuate amendments. This with the vigor of youth, (especially objecting | where he was received as a welcome guest. He did not suit Mr. Blanchard, the Chairman of to pension bills,) objected to its consideration. | was an enthusiastic military man and came to the Committee in charge of the bill, and he Mr. Moses arose and made a novel plea. It Washington three years ago as a Lieutenant of moved that the bill be taken up, the amend- seems that Mr. Kilgore was born and passed a Baltimore company. While here he met a ments noncurred in and referred to the Con- his boyhood days in the town where this aged | frail woman of the town, whom he eventually ference Committee, which was done also with lady lives, and though he had forgotten her, married, living with her until his death.

Government. "I withdraw my objection," said Mr. Kilgore; "but don't let us have any more allusions to my gray hair." Everybody looked at the Texan's snowy head and smiled,

Rather a novel suit was brought in the District Court last week by Mr. George K. French, of Washington, against J. A. Bailey, the sucin Washington, are in the nature of a revokable which the doors of the circus were closed because there was not room for any more persons in the tent. The suit will be tried at this session of the Court.

On Tuesday, June 7, President Harrison approved the joint resolution authorizing the loan of flags, ensigns, etc., to the Citizens' Committee for decorating the streets and buildings Army Encampment in September next. The William F. C. Nindermann, one of the few surto the North Pole.

On Thursday, June 9, the floor of the House was accorded the Judiciary Committee, and during "lawyers' day," as it is called, several important measures were passed amending the statutes, including the bill to dispense with proof of loyalty during the civil war, as a pension roll (which is said to apply to only a few of the survivors of the war of 1812), and the bill defining murder and manslaughter on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

tar carriages of such type as he may deem best, all to be completed within eighteen months At a meeting of the Senate Finance Commit- from the date of awarding the contract, the mortars to be used only on the Pacific Coast. The bill also appropriates \$1,200,000 or so much of that sum as may be necessary to carry out its provisians.

> Mr. Perry, attorney for the Park Commission, thought the Secretary's action a clear violation of law, and moved that a peremptory mandamus be made at once to compel him to pay over the money to the court. The matter thus being submitted to the court, the question was upon until late in the week.

Speaker Crisp laid before the House on Friday, June 10, a communication from the Civil Service Commission, which was in answer to a resolution asking, among other things, the reasons why women on the Civil Service list of eligibles for appointment as stenographers A question arose in the Senate last week as and typewriters have not been appointed to to what committee the anti-option bill, which | those positions. In answer the Commissioners came over from the House and was laid on the say 53 women who have not received appointdesignate the sex in making their requests for certificates, and the Commissioner has no cept women as stenegraphers and typewriters. mission is not responsible.

Mrs. Harrison has continued to improve Senator Platt, of Connecticut, introduced a steadily since last week, and the anxiety which she is also able to sit up in bed, and will shortly which she has been suffering having been broken by skillful treatment and careful nurs-

. . Representative Dungan, of Ohio, on Friday, June 10, introduced a joint resolution in the House, which directs the President to sever al diplomatic relations with the Russian Govern ment until such time as that Government shall cause of their religious faith, and shall remove the arbitrary and brutal restrictions now imto the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will

of Congress.

Baron Otto Von Feldmann, a scion of the German nobility, died and was buried in Washington one day last week. The Baron came to America about nine years ago and located in Baltimore, where he lived in grand peared and he obtained employment as a bookvery little opposition. Then the delegate from she had been one of his small-boy acquaint- | Baron Von Feldmann, the dead man's father,

that, as she had been kind to him when a lad- is very wealthy and resides in a large castle in legislation. had doubtless given him gingersnaps and apples | Hamburg. During the Franco-Prussian war he and other things which please a boy's fancy and | commanded the Eighth Corps. The family his appetite-" he ought not now, when his were much chagrined at the mesalliance formed own hairs were turning gray," to object to by the younger Baron, and had discarded him, this beneficial enactment on the part of the although he continued to receive money from Germany.

The increase of American corn imported

into Germany for the quarter ending March 31, and the pension bill for the aged widow was 1892, as compared with the corresponding quar- was announced too late for him to gain the ter of 1891, as compiled from German sources, approximates 5,000,000 bushels. The first quarter of 1891 showed that the imports of corn to Germany aggregated 1,111,424, while for the first quarter of the present year the amount cessor to P. T. Barnum in the proprietorship was 5,847,852. Secretary Rusk says, referring of the "Greatest Moral Show on Earth." The to this showing, that it is extremely gratifying attorney for Mr. Bailey has demurred to the as indicating the value of the work being done suit, which is for \$5,000 damages. Bailey's at- by the Agricultural Department on behalf of torney claims in his demurrer that the tickets | American corn in Germany, and that it was on which Mr. French and his party were re- more than anyone could have anticipated in fused admission to the circus while it was here so short a time, as Col. Murphy was only transferred from Great Britain to Germany license. He says that the tickets did not call | in October, 1891. "Measuring the results," for reserved seats, and that the record shows said the Secretary, "by the appropriations that the tickets were revoked after being sold | provided therefor by the last Congress we to French, and he claims that the latter cannot | have increased sales of nearly 5,000,000 bushclaim damages. The tickets were sold, after els of corn as the result of \$625 expense. The truth of the matter is," he added, "that this work ought to be pushed earnestly and simultaneously in all countries of northern and central Europe.

One of the results of the resignation of Sec-

retary Blaine is likely to be the return of Senor Don Pedro Montt as the Minister from Chile. Senor Montt left Washington shortly of Washington on the occasion of the Grand | after the troubles between the United States and Chile were settled amicably, he feeling President on the same day approved four pri- that he had been badly treated by Secretary vate pension bills, including one in favor of Blaine, which was the principal reason why he accepted the suggestion of his consin, the vivors of the ill-starred Jeannette expedition | President of Chile, to return and become a member of the new Chilean Congress. There was a question of veracity raised between Mr. Blaine and Senor Montt, regarding the Chilean controversy, and from the published correspondence it would appear that the ex-Secretary made Senor Montt out to be a prevaricator, and although this accusation was clothed in very diplomatic language, everybody, whether they were acquainted with diploletter to the Chilean Minister. Senor Montt tion he received here, in spite of the strained olis on Friday, June 10. relations between the two countries, he may come back as Chilean Minister before many months, as he is a great favorite with his cousin, the President of Chile.

The Senators who favor the free coinage of silver do not propose to let that subject rest for any length of time. On Thursday, June 9, Secretary of the Treasury Foster, after a Senator Morgan, of Alabama, called up Senator of the District Court to show cause why he gold and silver, speaking for some time in favor had not honored the requisitions of the Rock of the bill. Senator Morgan has made a study Creek Park Commission for \$827,275, to be paid of the silver question, it seems, and is a warm | cially reported to him." into court. Secretary Foster based his delay advocate of placing the two metals on an of the payment on Mr. Holman's request to equality. He gave several pretty broad hints him to refuse payment until the subject of the | that he proposed to draw out the views of cer-Rock Creek Park had been investigated by his | tain Democratic Senators on the silver ques-(Holman's) Committee on Appropriations. As- tion, who had aspirations of becoming the sistant Attorney-General Maury appeared for standard-bearer of that party in the coming Secretary Foster, and argued that the court | election. Whenever these hints were thrown had been hasty in its action, and that the Park out both Senators Gorman, of Maryland, and Commission was running a race with Congress | Hill, of New York, would become the attractrying to get the business closed before it | tion for the people in the galleries and the could be nullified, and that the Secretary of other Senators, and they elicited a sarcastic railway mail clerk on the Illinois Central Railthe Treasury was entitled to considerable lati- | smile from Senator Hill, who has thus far been tude in handling delicate financial questions. adroit enough to escape from committing him-

If it were a joking matter, it would be amusing to watch the futile attempts which are made by the House on Friday evenings to pass private pension bills. The farce, for it is little | who pleaded guilty was let off easily. taken under advisement, and will not be acted | eise, is enacted regularly once a week, and the few members who began to attend the Friday evening sessions, grow beautifully less every week, as it becomes apparent that no business can be transacted for the lack of a quorum. Heretofore it was possible to make these evening sessions amount to something, no matter if there was a small attendance, for nobody objected to the consideration of private pension bills. But this session Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, who is trying to make a reputation equal to that of "the great objector," Holman, of Indiana, is always in his seat on Friday evenings, and he carries his objection with him on these occasions, which render these sessions fruitless and make them farces. Mr. Kilgore should be got rid of, or the night sessions for the consideration of private pension bills be discontinued.

## To Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching humors, prevents baldness, and imparts to

## THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all hair-dressings.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair 'Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."-R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

## USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."-Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."-Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

Sold by Truggists Everywhere. -

ances when she was a quiet, elderly lady of is a well-known resident of Hamburg, Ger- It is hardly necessary to tell our soldier readers about 50. Mr. Moses called attention to this many, being a Major-General in the German that Mr. Kilgore has very few, if any, con- Democratic party profits by it. fact, and pleaded with the man from Texas army and on the Emperor's personal staff. He stituents who are interested in this kind of

> The news of the renomination of President Harrison by the Minneapolis Convention was quietly received in Washington, as most of the clerks in the Departments who are vitally interested in the matter had looked upon this result as a foregone conclusion. Mr. Blaine has a strong following among the Government employes, but they believed that his candidacy nomination. There was little or no excitement on the streets when the announcement was made, for most of the people were prepared for the news by the previous action of the Convention. Very few persons remained up to find out who would be nominated for Vice-President, preferring to go to bed and get the news in the morning, as the time between Washington and Minneapolis made the news late in arriving.

CHARACTER SKETCHES-7. (By Our Snap-Shot Artist.)



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON. Our sketch represents the President enjoying his after-dinner cigar in his private apartments in the Executive Mansion. Gen. Harrimatic customs or not, knew what meaning son is not, like Gen. Grant, an inveterate Secretary Blaine intended to convey in his smoker, but he enjoys a fragrant Havana. When not on duty, the President can be seen might return to Washington when the Chilean almost any evening walking the streets of Congress adjourns, without resigning his seat, | Washington. He usually chooses the quiet as there is nothing in the Chilean Constitution | streets for his constitutional walk, though he introduced a bill which authorizes the Secretary of War to contract for fifty mortars, similar to those which are now heing brill rades. In the second of the legislative product of the legislative product of the legislative product of the legislative goes about the city in a very democratic manner, and as Senor Montt was very fond of Washingener, and salutes everybody who bows to him. Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, last week | incompatible with a member of the legislative | frequently selects Pennsylvania avenue. He the Treasury Department protested against | lar to those which are now being built under | ton and much pleased with the cordial recep-

> PROF. LANGSTON'S CHARGES MET. The attention of Attorney-General Miller was called last week to the report of the speech of Prof. John M. Langston (who represented the Petersburg (Va.) District in the last Congress), which was made in Chicago on the evening of June 3. The report said:

"It was charged by the speaker against the Attorney-General that he had not instituted a week's delay, presented his answer to the order | Stewart's bill to provide for the free coinage of | single prosecution against the perpetrators of negro outrages in the South, although the case of a colored railway mail clerk who was taken from the mail-car and lynched has been spe-

The Attorney-General said, in answer to this charge: "No such case was ever reported to the Department of Justice, and, as I believe, no such lynching ever occurred. So far as I am able to recall, the only attack upon a railway mail clerk reported to the Department since I became Attorney-General, was the one made on F. G. Blivens, a young colored man, near the town of Aberdeen, Miss., on the 20th of

"In that case, four young men, thinking it not allowable for a colored man to run as a road, fired several shots into the mail-car, none of them, however, hitting Mr. Blivens. The United States District Attorney promptly instituted an investigation, had the four young men indicted; three of them were convicted on pleas of not guilty and one on a plea of guilty. Two were sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and one to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of \$500. The one

"If Mr. Langston knows of any other case than this he certainly can, and should, give name, time, and place. The trouble with Mr. Langston, and with others who complain that the Federal Government does not prosecute wrongs inflicted upon colored men, is that they fail to realize that under the construction of the constitutional amendment by the Supreme Court the wrongs complained of are generally not violations of Federal rights and, consequently, prosecutions therefor cannot be sustained in the Federal courts or by the Federal

#### NATURALIZATION FRAUDS. The joint subcommittee of Congress now in-

estigating the alleged naturalization frauds ield a meeting on Thursday, June 9, at which Senator Hill, of New York, assumed the role of examiner, questioning John I. Davenport, also of New York, very closely. He endeavored to compel the witness to tell who subscribed to the fund used in prosecuting registration cases in New York City, but was unsuccessful. Senator Hill said he intended to show that the movement looking to the proposed investigation was not in the public interest, but in the interest of

In his argument favoring a full investigation of the naturalization question, and in the way of suggesting a remedy, Mr. Davenport said he thought all applications for naturalization should be kept in a central bureau under the State Department at Washington. The appli- Florida, 89; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 91; cations for naturalization should be made to a court on a form containing the name, residence. birth, port of departure, port of landing, and arrival in this country. He believed the applications should be heard as court cases, which would give any person the opportunity to test the right of applicants for naturalization. Senator Hill asked Mr. Davenport if he was the author of the force bill, so-called; to which the latter replied that he knew of no such bill.

He had drafted an election bill presented in like to have had it become a law. He promised | smaller appropriation bills, the total being a o renew it at some time. Senator Hill suggested that this would be after he read the platform adopted by the

nvestigation.

that he had been investigated nine times, and was willing to be nine times more. The Committee adjourned in order to allow Senator Chandler and others to catch the priated for this alone. afternoon train for New York, where they went

#### THE SOUTHERN QUESTION. Congressman Thomas C. Catchings, who rep-

to examine a number of steamboat officials.

the South feel that for the sake of self-preser- poses shall be admitted free of duty." vation they must at all hazards retain local control of their State Governments.

"The theory that the negro can ever be the political equal of the white race is a fallacy. It is impossible. The South is not responsible for the enfranchising of the negro, and I see no way by which they can be disfranchised. Consequently the struggle of race antagonisms will continue to overshadow every other subject of National importance and prevent legiti-mate discussion of politics and methods of government, which are so hotly contested in the North. I am aware that the South had an advantage in the apportionment of Congress-

men by means of the colored vote, and that the

"But there is not a Southern man to-day who would not willingly forego these advantages were it possible to eliminate the negro question from politics. Nay, more; we would other vessels. willingly give up our entire representation in Congress- and be content to be governed as Territorial provinces, provided we could be of the West Point Military Academy. A reassured of local control of our State Govern- view was given in honor of Gen. Schofield by

"I have no remedy, however, to suggestnone to offer. But sooner or later it will be demonstrated that two races, distinct from each other socially, intellectually, with different inin a system of political equality, where nothing | with siege mortars. else can be in common between them. I am glad to think that probably I will be dead be-

MR. SMITH'S UNIQUE PETITION. Mr. Franklin W. Smith, of Boston, has pre-

sented a petition to Congress that is absolutely unique, there being nothing in the Government archives in Washington that can compare with it. The petition asks for the appropriation of \$200,000, which, it declares, is justly due the petitioner in return for an outrage he suffered during war times from a naval courtmartial. Mr. Smith does not ask that any part of this money be turned over to him, but that it be held by the Treasury Department, to be paid by the Treasurer as Mr. Smith's gift for the promotion of a National Gallery of History and Art at the National Capital, whenever the President may think the gallery has been established as a National institution.

In his petition Mr. Smith states that he was the cause of reducing the price of supplies for the Navy in 1863, and that his action called forth violent denunciations from persons affected by the exposure, and he gives samples of what was said about him in his petition, by Navy Department officials and others, which are to the effect that they proposed to get even with the man who exposed their nefarious practices. Officials of the Navy and others conspired against Mr. Smith, according to his pe- two districts are reported at about 7,000. In tition, and in June, 1864, he was arrested by military force, his warehouse, office and home in Boston were seized and searched, business | mine whether the Republican party has held and private papers taken away; all without its own in Oregon. From the latest returns it the presentation of charges, such charges not appearing until August of that year. A long for Attorney-General emerges from the wreck and expensive trial by court-martial followed, and Mr. Smith was found guilty, as alleged, of defrauding the Government. But the sentence of the court-martial was never executed, as President Lincoln promptly overruled the more importance in the Electoral College than court's decision, saying: I am unwilling for the sentence to stand and be

executed to any extent in this case. In the absence of a more adequate motive than the evidence discloses I am wholly unable to believe in the existence of criminal or fraudulent intent on the part of one of such well-established good character as is the accused. If the evidence went as far toward establishing a guilty profit of one or two hundred thousand dollars as it does of one or two hundred dollars, the case would on the question of guilt bear a far different aspect. That on this contract involving from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000, the contractors should attempt a fraud which at the most could profit them one or two hundred or even one thousand dollars, is to my mind beyond the power of rational belief. That they did not in such a case

Mr. Smith says that the result of these persecutions by the Navy Department officials and others, was to completely destroy his business, cause him to spend large sums of money in counsel fees, and to prostrate his health so that for several years he was incapacitated for mental labor. In view of these facts he makes claim for \$200,000, to be disposed of as stated above. In his petition he also gives the design for a National Gallery, prepared by a celebrated architect. Altogether Mr. Smith's petition is one of the strangest of the many strange things that are considered by Congress every year, many of which never get outside of the committee rooms at the Capitol.

### AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN.

The acreage of Winter wheat, based on returns to the Department of Agriculture, is 99.9 per cent. of the actual area of last year. There | in Washington. is a small increase in several of the Southern States, and an enlargement in Nebraska of 21 per cent, in Winter wheat. The percentage of the Spring wheat area is 100.3. The percenage of | Hall on Tuesday, June 7, just as Temporary Iowa is 96; Minnesota, 102; North Dakota, 85; Chairman, Fassett made a decided hit in his South Dakota, 118; and Nebraska, 107. The aggregate is almost exactly 100, or nearly the Carson evidently mistook the applause as a

Condition of Winter wheat has slightly advanced, the percentage being 88.3. In the broad smile proceeded to his seat. The Colonel Middle States a slight advance is noted, and generally in the Southern States. In the Central West a strong advance is seen in Ohio and in Kansas, with increase by two points in Michigan and Indiana, the percentage of principal States being: Ohio, 84; Michigan, 86; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 86; Missouri, 75; and Kansas 87. Condition is high on the Pacific Coast, 97 in Washington, and 98 in Oregon and California.

The condition of Spring wheat is 92.3. Minnesota, 90; Iowa, 91; Nebraska, 93; South Dakota, 95, and North Dakota, 92. It runs between 90 and 100 in the mountain region;

96 in Washington, and 97 in Oregon. breadth, and condition averages 91, an advance of a little more than two points.

barley is reported. Its condition is 92.1. New York, 93; Ohio, 92; Michigan, 84; Indiana, 88: Illinois, 91; Wisconsin, 95; Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 84, and California, 92. The acreage of oats is 99.1 per cent. of last

year's breadth. General condition, 88.5. The clover area is nearly the same as in June | reach this country before similar ones are reof last year, and condition is 94.9.

Returns of statistical correspondents report cotton-planting late, germination retarded by low temperature and slow development of the plant. In the entire cotton-belt the temperature of the past three months is reported below normal. Rainfall has also been reported below normal on the Atlantic Coast, while generally in excess in the Mississippi Valley, both conditions co-operating with low temperature to retard growth. Many correspondents of the Atlantic section report a poor stand.

Average condition of cotton in the consolidation of reports is 85.9. This is the lowest average, with one exception, since 1874. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 79; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 87; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 75, and The reduction of area from floods resulting

from river overflows, especially of the Mississippi and its tributaries, has been heavy.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Several hours were devoted by the House on Wednesday, June 8, to the discussion of the Agricultural appropriation bill, which was the last Congress. He believed in the bill as a generality. As it passed the House it was amount of money it will take from the Treasnot entirely satisfactory to him; but he would | ury, the Agricultural ranks as one of the little less than \$3,000,000.

provisions failed. As passed, one of the items Minneapolis Convention, and then the Senator | in it provides for \$10,000 to continue the exinquired of Mr. Davenport if he would not like | periments at making rain, although there was to have his official record made a part of the something of a contest when an attempt was made by Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, to strike out of it all and many suidiers' cheeks would have this clause. Provision is made for carrying on To a question by Senator Chandler if the the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and other marching bravely to the front, and, in too witness had ever been investigated, he replied animals used for food, which are subjects of many cases, to certain death." Interstate commerce, even more extensively than under the provisions of the bill by which this system was begun, \$85,000 being appro-

A rather radical change in the matter of the importation of live stock is provided for. In the section which gives \$15,000 for the establishment and maintenance of quarantine sta- care to annoy the boarders. His manners are tions for imported meat cattle, a provision is added which takes jurisdiction of animals imesents the Third District of Mississippi in the ported for brackling purposes out of the hands House of Representatives, takes a gloomy view of the Secretary of the Treasury and gives it of the Southern situation. Mr. Catchings en- to the Secretary of Agriculture. This lasttered the rebel army when a mere youth, and named official is given some discretionery served throughout the war. In a recent interpower as to adjusting duty in a blanket clause, view he said that "much as I would desire to which says: "And such animals as the Secresee a change in the Southern situation, I have | tary of Agriculture deems worthy of introducno hope that it will improve. The people in | tion into the United States for breeding pur-

> The bill carries an appropriation of \$176,000 for maintenance of the Weather Bureau.

> ARMY AND NAVY. The double-turretted monitor Miantonomoh was steered by electricity during her voyage to Norfolk, Va., making the first run ever made

by an American vessel in that way. Many When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

changes and movements have suggested themselves, and the improved machine will undoubtedly be eminently satisfactory. Of all vessels a monitor is said to be the most difficult to steer. It will be easy to apply the device to

Gen. J. M. Schofield, Commander of the Army, is a guest of Col. Wilson, Commandant the Cadets, at the conclusion of which he witnessed a battalion drill, in which the new tactics were observed, consequently the movements possessed much interest. He also witnessed a skirmish drill, which is now known as drill stincts and conceptions, cannot exist together in extended order, and heavy artillery drill

The President sent the name of Lieut. Samuel C. Lemley, U. S. Navy, to the Senate, as fore the climax is reached. But it is inevita- the successor of Col. Wm. B. Remey, who was retired as Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy the first of this month. The contest for this good berth lay between Lieut. McCracken and Lieut, Lemley, both of whom were regarded as competent to fill the responsible position of Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy; but as Lieut, Lemley has had several years' experionce as assistant to Col. Remey, he was thought the better equipped and was selected. Lieut. Lemley entered the Navy in June, 1869. According to the provisions of law, an officer acting as Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy is entitled to the rank, pay and allowances of a Captain in the Navy or a Colonel in the Marine Corps, the pay of the former being \$3,500, and that of the latter, \$4,500 a year. Lieut. Lemley is at present the acting Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

At the Congressional election in Oregon two years ago, Hon. Binger Herman, the Republican candidate, was elected by 40,176 votes to his Democratic opponent's 30,263 votes, while the Prohibition candidate received 2,856 votes. Another Congressman has been apportioned to Oregon, and on Monday, June 6, the election for two Congressmen was held, and thus far the combined Republican pluralities in the 1888 Gen. Harrison's plurality was 6,769; therefore it will take the official count to deterwould appear that the Democratic candidate with a lead that is thought will insure his elec-

New York, which is not only the most uncertain of the doubtful States, but is also of all the other doubtful States combined, has been steadily uncertain for the past twentyeight years. In 1864 it went Republican; in 1868, Democratic; in 1872, Republican; in 1876\* Democratic; in 1890, Republican; in 1884, Democratic; in 1888, Republican. Which party will carry the State that polls the biggest vote of all the States in the Electoral College

ABOUT PEOPLE.

John Philip Sousa, Leader of the Marine Band in Washington, has decided to accept the offer of a syndicate to remove to Chicago and conduct an orchestra there. He is guaranteed a salary if \$6,000 a year for five years, with an hopes to be freed from his engagement in Washington, where he has lived twelve years, before Aug. 1, and he intends making a tour of the country to pick up material for his pew organization, which it is his purpose to complete about Oct. 1. The syndicate which hires him is known as the Blakely Amusement

Gen. William Mahone, ex-Senstor from Virginia, attracted a great deal of attention at the Minneapolis Convention, where he was Chairman of the Virginia delegation. When the ex-rebel General arose to speak for Virginia he was loudly applauded. There was much cariosity shown by the spectators to know the name of the little man who weighs only about 95 pounds, and whose long, patriarchal white beard and white soft hat attracted general attention. Gen. Mahone has been for some years the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in his State. He spends much time

Col. Perry Carson, the big colored delegate from the District of Columbia to the Minneapolis Convention, came into the Convention speech which elicited rounds of applause. Col. personal ovation, for he stopped, looked around, bowed profoundly to the delegates, and with a is of commanding presence, fully six feet six inches tall, black as a crow, but one of the shrewdest politicians in the District of Columbia. But he got badly fooled in thinking the Convention was giving him an ovation similar

to the one they gave to ex-Speaker Reed. Little Mea, the daughter of the Chinese Mins ister in Washington, is a personage of much interest to the people of the National Capital. She is but a year old and can barely toddle. Chinese etiquet forbids the attaches of the Legation to recognize the Minister's wife and sister-in-law, even though they pass those ladies on the stairs; but they exchange salutations with the infant, who, perhaps, with the privi-The area of rye is 99.2 per cent, of last year's | leges of her age, makes the first advances. Mea's name means "Beautiful America." As yet her tiny feet are untrammeled, but when she An increase of 2.3 per cent. in the breadth of reaches the age of three years the bandaging which is to restrict their size will begin.

Mr. Truxtun Beale, American Minister to Persia, who is now home on leave of absence has secured for the State Department severa plaster casts of the cuneiform inscriptions at Persepolis, and it is expected that they will ceived in England, although British scientists have been eagerly seeking them.

## CAPT. DUVALL DEAD.

Capt. Lamech Duvall, a gallant soldier of the old 2d Ky., well known throughout Washings ton, died at his rooms on M street northwest on Wednesday, June 8, after a brief illness, Capt. Duvall had been several times wounded severely, and his death was due to this cause Capt. Duvall held several good positions under the Government, but of late years has been engaged on pension claims. The funeral took place from an undertaking establishment on Pennsylvania avenue, on Thursday, June 9, under the auspices of Union Veterans' Union, the interment being at Glenwood Cemetery.

## The Value of Music.

"I could march into battle myself without a fear if such a band went along," said a pretty, fragile-looking girl as she listened to a wonderfully-spirited air played in true martial style by one of the bands attached to a Grand Army Post that was bent on its mission of loving remembrance. An old soldier standing by hearing the remark smiled and said :

"The young lady has the right idea. A band does stir up the blood, makes one forget the danger, and surrounds the butchery of fighting with an altogether different atmosphere. It's the paraphernalia of war, the flying flags, the Several attempts to amend it in some of its gay uniforms, the bugle-call, and the martial airs that help a man to forget that the sweetfaced woman and the helpless babies in the faraway home may be at the end of that encounter widowed and fatherless. Take away the glamor blanched and steps have faltered instead of

#### Two Bits of News from Edison. [Hazleton Sentinel.]

Thomas Alva Edison registered at the Central Hotel last night. The great inventor is very hard of hearing, very hard, indeed, and it isn's very easy to talk to him, unless you do not sharp and abrupt. He has a look in his eye for all the world like John Wanamaker, minus the Sunday-school feature, of course. "How did you come to be so deaf?" asked

the reporter. "Well, that is something I haven't told and have not been asked to tell.

"Well, that will be news." "I suppose I can tell it now with safety, When I was a boy I sold newspapers, peanuts and the unusual line of merchandise on the Grand Trunk line. One day at Detroit, the baggage-master, a big, surly fellow, took offense at what I said and lifted me up by the ear. I

ascribe my deafness to that." "Then there was a great deal of Setion in the stories of your great ability as a telegraph

operator?" There was. I had more difficulty in holds ing a place than the world ever imagines. drifted from one place to another, and finally came to the conclusion that the possibility of success was to devote my time more to the improvement of the telegraph service than to improving my ability as an operator,"